

umbia, County of Alex
andria, ff.
November Term, 1806.
complainant,
Robert Aber-
amuel Craig,
chell, dec'd.

ant, Mordecai Hines,
d his appearance and given
g to, the act of assembly
his court, and it appearing
of the court, upon affidavit
ndant Mordecai Hines, in
of this district—on motion
by his counsel, it is order-
elendant, Mordecai Hines,
the first day of July term
appearance to the suit, and
performing the decrees of
the other defendants Ro-
and Samuel Craig, execu-
not pay away, convey or
them owing to, or the es-
eir hands belonging to the
ant Mordecai Hines, until
r decree of the court, and
order be forthwith inserted
c newspapers published in
months successively, and
e posted at the front door
of said county.

G. Deneale, C. C.
law2m

bia, County of Alex
ria, ff.

November Term, 1806.
plaintant,

Philip G.
ants,

Elias Debutts, not
appearance and given
the act of assembly and
urt, and it appearing to
is court, upon affidavit,
nt, Elias Debutts, is not
district, on motion of the
ounsel, it is ordered that
Elias Debutts, do appear
of July term next, and
ro the suit and give secu-
the decrees of the court,
endant, Philip G. Mar-
way, convey or secur-
ing to, or the estate or
belonging to the said ab-
Debutts, until the fur-
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Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1807.

[No. 1815.]

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday.
WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limita-
tion and the prices of which are established,
can at any time be viewed and purchased at the
lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Plaster Paris, afloat.

The CARGO of Sch'r Dove, Capt. New-
comb, from Portland,
For sale, by

Lawrafen & Fowle.

To have also for sale,
100 boxes brown Soap,
12 ditto Cheese.

January 9. d

40 boxes of fresh Bloom Raisins,

AND

40 boxes dipt Candles,

For Sale by

M. MILLER.

December 12.

A. C. Cazenove,
King-street, opposite Mr. Mott's tavern, has
just received and for sale,

A handsome selection of FANCY
MUSLINS.

Black and colored Italian and India lute-
strings.

Ladies' and gentlemen's white, black, and
colored silk hose

Silk, kid, extra long and habit gloves

Lace gloves and sleeves

Brown, black, and scarlet silk velvets,

Fine split gray Jipsey hats

White and black crapes

Fawn colored cassimeres and beaver

Milled gloves, hose and caps

Men, women, and childrens lists and mil-
led socks.

A few bales German oznaburgs and bur-
laps

2 cases Irish linens

1 do. Nuns threads

Real Martinique and other French cordials,
in cases.

A few Prints of the Apotheosis of

General Washington, in elegant Gilt

Frames.

December 15. d

Wanted to Purchase,

A NEGRO SERVANT, who has been ac-
customed to wait in a family, and can be well
recommended.—Enquire of the Printer.

November 10. d

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEW ACRES of LAND, on the north
end of the town, to bind on the river or
nearly so.

Apply to the Printer

September 25. d

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms,

The large commodious well-built three
story BRICK WAREHOUSE on King-street,
occupied by Messrs. Richard Vetch & Co.—
Apply to

James Patton.

October 20. d

13 hhd. SUGAR of good quality,

53 bbls. do. do.

5 pipes 4th proof Brandy

4 qr. cask Sherry Wine of excellent

11 do. do. Malaga do. quality.

Boxes of Cotton Cards

Sacks of Licorice Root and Sago

Barrels of Clover and Herds Grass Seed

And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather,

For Sale by

Benjamin Shreve, Jun.

July 26. d

JOHN G. LADD,

Has just received and for sale,

10 pipes choice old Cognac Brandy

20 bales of excellent flax

5 do. glue

50 barrels prime beef

50 pieces Russia sheetings

50 do. Ravens duck

60 barrels sweet cider

100 casks lime

100 barrels new rum

50 boxes mould candles.

January 13. d

FOR SALE,

Six Shares in the Potomac Ca-
nal.

Apply to the Printer.

January 13.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE,

500 Spanish Hides,

5 tierces Clover Seed,

1 ditto Timothy.

AND

5 hogsheads JAMAICA RUM.

Mordecai Miller.

January 20. d

Marsteller and Young,

Have just received, and will sell low if taken
from on board,

8000 bushels Turks Island Salt.

ALSO,

17 Tierces Barbadoes Molasses.

January 16. d

Suwarrow Boots.

JOHN G. FRANCIS,

From New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public,
that he manufactures Suwarrow Boots
with all the modern improvements, warranted
equal to any in the United States. After man-
ny years of experience in his business, he has
discovered a new method of retaining the elas-
ticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg be-
it ever so badly shaped. He makes boots of
various descriptions, viz. Suwarrows—Fair-
Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Toes,
Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Graves,
Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to
fit the Suwarrow equal to the tack boots.—
Gentlemen will please to call and see for
themselves, at his shop in King-street, be-
tween Mr. Mott's and Mr. Hodgkin's tavern.

January 3. d

M. D. He intends selling cheap for cash.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE,

150 Sacks Liverpool flaved Salt, &
2000 Bushels do.

On very moderate terms.

Wm. Hodgson.

Jan. 3. d

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE
2 half do. do. do.
6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.

Wadsworth & Butler,

WHO HAVE ON HAND,

20 hhd. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof
10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.
8 do. New-England do.
5 pipes Holland GIN
2 do. country do.
1 hhd. L. market Madeira Wine of a supe-
rior quality
4 quarter casks do. do. do.
5 do. do. L. P. Tenerife do. do.

6000 bushels Lisbon SALT.

January 1

Liverpool Salt, afloat.

The Cargo of the schooner Thomas Jeffer-
son, Capt. Hall, from Boston, consisting of
600 hogsheads coarse Liverpool Salt,

For sale by

Lawrafen and Fowle.

Who have also landing from said schooner,
100 boxes mould candles
5 chests young hyson tea
4 bales Beerboon Currahs
20 boxes chocolate
5 hogsheads N. E. rum
30 kegs fresh raisins.

IN STORE,

25 chests young hyson } TEAS
15 do. imperial } first quality.
15 bales Beerboon Currahs
6 do. Plains
7 do. Kendall cottons
50 rolls heavy Ravens duck
2 cases hats

1000 pair coarse and fine shoes
15 hogsheads } Muscovado Sugars.
40 barrels }
150 barrels N. E. rum
4 hogsheads Grenada do.
2 pipes Rebus wine
200 kegs, and 20 kids salmon
Half barrels and kids of beef
200 boxes soap
50 boxes chocolate
30 do. cod-fish.

December 27.

SEINE TWINE.

2,000 pounds excellent Seine Twine.

ALSO,

10 quarter casks Port Wine

10 boxes Spermaceti Candles

12 kegs fresh Raisins—

For sale by

James Sanderson.

January 18. d

Dissolution of Partnership.

WILLIAM DOUGLASS intending to
retire from business in this place, the
partnership of Douglass & Mandeville is this
day dissolved by mutual consent, and Joseph
H. Mandeville is solely authorised to adjust
and settle all the accounts of the partnership.
It is earnestly requested that all persons in-
debted to them will settle the same with him
immediately, as longer indulgence cannot be
given.

William Douglass,

Joseph H. Mandeville.

January 3. d

Joseph H. Mandeville

Intends to carry on the FLOUR and GRO-
CERY BUSINESS in the same manner & on
the same terms as heretofore done by D. and
M. and solicits a continuance of favors from
his friends.

January 8. d

JOSEPH H. MANDEVILLE

KING-STREET,

At his Grocery & Flour Store,

HAS ON HAND AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
Muscovado SUGAR of various qualities
Moore's Loaf and Lump do.
MOLASSES in hhd. do.

HAVANNA HONEY
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson & } TEAS,
Hyson Skin } Of a good quality

COFFEE & CHOCOLATE
Spanish SEGARS in boxes
RAISINS in kegs and boxes
Jamaica and Antigua SPIRIT, old and good
Low priced West-India RUM
New-England do.
French and Peach BRANDY
Holland GIN
Rye WHISKEY
Stoughton's BITTERS in bottles
Manufactured TOBACCO
Mould and dip'd CANDLES

Coarse and fine Liverpool SALT in sacks
or by the bushel
American GUNPOWDER
Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, Snuff, in bot-
tles, Leading Lines and Bed Cords, Black Pep-
per, &c.

100 tons Plaster Paris.
20 bis. whole or gross HERRINGS
100 bis. cut do.
20 bis. SHAD
Clover Seed.
Cheshire CHEESE of an excellent quality.

—ALSO—
FLOUR constantly kept and selected for fa-
mily use.

January 3

Two Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, on
Thursday the 15th instant, Samuel Ty-
ler, an apprentice to the Windsor chair ma-
king business—He is about 20 years of age, 5
feet 8 or 9 inches high, stout made, has a ble-
mish in one of his eyes, and a small white lock
of hair which hangs on his forehead—when
he went away he wore a blue jacket and trow-
ers and red vest. The above reward will be
given for securing him so that I get him a-
gain, and all reasonable charges if brought
home.

Ephraim Evans.

January 20. d

N. B. Masters of vessels and others are
cautioned against harboring or carrying him
off at their peril.

TO BE RENTED,

For the ensuing season,

A valuable FISHERY on Great
Hunting Creek.

J. H. HOOE.

January 3. d

FOR RENT,

The STORE, on Prince-street, between
Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the oc-
cupation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated
for a dry or wet goods store. The rent mo-
derate. Apply to

William Hodgson.

Sept. 25. d

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of Davey and Mills, was
dissolved on the 17th instant—and Wil-
liam N. Mills is solely authorised to settle all
accounts of the late firm.

William N. Mills,

Surviving Partner of Davey and Mills.
January 23. d

William N. Mills,

CONTINUES to carry on the Grocery &
Flour Business, in the house formerly
occupied by Davey and Mills—
And has just received,

2500 weight Firkin Buter,

In complete order for shipping.

January 23. d

TO RENT,

A CONVENIENT two-story FRAM-
HOUSE lately occupied by Mark Butts
situate in Duke, between Water and Union
streets, next door to Thomas Preston's. Ap-
ply to

Mark Butts, or

Thomas Preston.

January 7. d

Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the Pa-
tente, next door below Mr. Alexandre
McKenzie's, lower end of Prince-street, A-
lexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for
ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and
other gentlemen going to the West-Indies,
Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an
assortment, and a great allowance to those
who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the
waistband ought to be placed the same distance
from each other, as the two center buttons on
the Suspenders, to prevent improper strain-
ing, and thereby destroying the ease designed
in the construction of the article.

Richard Horwell.

—ALSO—

Red, Green, & Black Morocco
Leather,

By the dozen or single skin—for sale at
Horwell's Patent Suspender Manufactory, in
King-street.

July 8. d

From the Charleston Courier.

INTRODUCTION TO *An enquiry into the present state of the foreign relations of the union as effected by the late measures of administration*, a pamphlet just published in Philadelphia.

(Concluded.)

DEPRECATING the calamities of war, and avoiding, as far as possible, the necessity of falling into a state of hostility, it yet becomes us to yield no right, to let no insult fall upon us with impunity, and, in fine, to take the dignified stand that is worthy of a nation just, brave and independent. Without entering into the endless cabals and intrigues of the cabinets of Europe, it is yet the bounden duty of those whom we have placed upon the seats of authority, to penetrate and to sound every movement in that quarter, that may affect the harmony and welfare of our country; and these delegated rulers do fail in their highest function, if they imagine that we are not to follow with a scrutinizing eye, the proceedings of the powers on the other side of the Atlantic, merely, because it would be a staring folly, pursued by ruin, for us to launch into the offensive rancorous hostilities of their every local warfare. Inevitable destruction and swift, and infamy await on us if either of these extremes is fixed as the standard by which to measure our political motions: and what is concluded from the one, or the other of these predicaments, is the converse of what follows from the assumption of correct and legitimate grounds.

The ordinary prudence which attends plain common sense assures us, supposing no historical facts to be adduced as proofs, that, as soon as a nation becomes conspicuous for wealth or power, she must become an object of jealousy and hatred to those around her; and that they are ever disposed to render her the butt of their insults or the victim of their power or their arts. To the plots of these oppressors she must oppose her counter plots, against their cunning, she must array her wisdom, their arts she must subvert by her penetration, and their power she must front with a dauntless intrepidity and a resolution that will either strike her enemies with awe, or that will convince them, that, if they ever do effect a conquest over her, it will be completed, only, when a struggle prolonged to the last, has left nothing remaining with which to crown the destroyer. If such be not our conduct and our spirit, the ruin of our nation is not far distant; but, if we are wise and resolute and united, we may defy the congregated nations of Europe marshalled against us.

In fact, we gain more than half of our object, both as to peace and as to security, if we assume a high and commanding station, and preserve an intrepid and gallant air of independence.

It is an axiom in politics, and from its dictum there is no exception; that a nation with resources, means, and local advantages sufficient to enable her to support her independence, will never be engaged in useless wars, or exposed to needless dangers, merely, because she carries herself with dignity and boldness; but, that such a demeanor does secure her from the petty insults and plund-rings of others, and keeps her aloof both from perils and disgrace, by showing a temper ready to repel or revenge whenever she sees proper. A dignified conduct of this sort supplies the want of many an inferior talent or advantage in the government of nations. It commands respect and veneration, and, like the reverence yielded to enthroned majesty, it covers all foibles and defects with the mantle of sacred mystery. We should have a cheap defence in a state department thus resolute; more excellent than the state of our arms, as a preventative is better than a cure, more grateful to the feelings, as justice and right shew more beautiful when unadorned with human blood, and we should thus prove ourselves worthy of empire, and shew to the world a greatness of soul and honorable worth without a parallel.

To derive the full and ample benefits of such a temper and zeal of independence, we should know that they can come only from legislators and statesmen who are disposed in principle to deal with men and with realities, and not from speculators given to devising schemes for a state of things never to be seen, and to weaving moon beam mantras for airy beings, the nameless progeny of a morbid imagination. We should be aware, that much wisdom, great firmness, and an entire exemption from the visions of Utopian doctors are requisite for the practical management of the concerns of a great empire. We should feel assured of the important

truth, that these iron times cannot be worked upon by rules which would be too fanciful and too refined, even for a golden age; and we should remember, that the fabrication and the show of philosophic gewgaws belongs to other hands than those entrusted with the keeping of our national safety—a misplaced confidence in visionary theorists and projectors may make their folly the more conspicuous, but it would be an aggravated self-reproach, for men mourning over the ruins of their country, to reflect, that the folly which destroyed them drew all its mischief from their own infatuation.

Impressed with a warm and deep conviction, that these are matters which require our solemn and most close reflection and belief, I would call upon my countrymen, with an earnest voice, to behold and judge. Full of the importance of the crisis, I would try to impress upon them the great truths, that our fame, our existence, our prosperity are concerned in the knowledge and conviction of our criminal and unsettled situation, and that our safety as an empire, and our reputation as a people depend upon those in whose keeping the citizens of the U. States place the guardianship of their fortunes and the conservation of their glories. Knowing that the destiny of an empire is in the hands of those who wield its powers and resources, I would associate my feeble exertions with the intelligence and wisdom of Americans to examine into that system of foreign policy that now lives in our councils, and estimate its spirit, and the consequences to which its continuance may lead—Aware that the efforts of a people are nothing, unless to their momentum be given a proper direction, and that desultory, wavering, unsteady applications of the resources and vigor of a state, do but weaken her, without effecting any favorable change in her situation, do only waste her powers and her reputation in schemes fruitless as to benefits, disgraceful as to honor: I would ask for some show of political foresight, prudence and management in the men whom we have chosen as our political guardians. I would urge the enquiries; Whether the national honor has been preserved untarnished? Whether the national dignity had been ever kept in view by those who are delegated to watch over it? Whether the true and solid interests of the country, as affected by the critical relations of the times, had been provided for with prudence and firmness? Whether the resources of the country had been applied with economy and to their best possible purposes? And, in a word, Whether all difficulties had been encountered with a firm moderation, and an intrepid air of independent defiance, tempered with charity and attended by justice?

If the result of these inquiries should lead us to a fair conclusion, that men at the stamp and character of those who now stand at the head of our national councils are not the men for American governors and statesmen, my individual labor is done, my mite of patriotic contribution is given to the state; the sequel must be the work of united numbers—let Americans look to it.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24.

From a person who came in the Lavater, arrived at Annapolis from New-Orleans, we understand that a proclamation had been issued at that place by the constituted authorities, offering a reward for the apprehension of Col. Burr, or the communication of any intelligence relative to the conspiracy—the attack was expected to be made on New-Orleans by Burr and his adherents on the 20th of this month, instead of the 20th of December, as stated by an arrival at Charleston, and published a few days since.

Baltimore American.

Message of the president of the United States containing a development of the Conspiracy.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S.

Agreeably to the request of the house of representatives communicated in their resolution of the 16th instant, I proceed to state under the reserve therein expressed, information received, touching an illegal combination of private individuals against the peace and safety of the union, and a military expedition planned by them against the territories of a power in amity with the U. States, with the measures I have pursued for suppressing the same.

I had for some time been in the constant expectation of receiving such further

information as would have enabled me to lay before the legislature the termination, as well as the beginning and progress of this scene of depravity, so far as it has been acted on the Ohio and its waters—From this the state of safety of the lower country might have been estimated on probable grounds, and the delay was indulged the rather, because no circumstance had yet made it necessary to call in the aid of the legislative functions. Information now recently communicated, has brought us nearly to the period contemplated. The mass of what I have received in the course of these transactions is voluminous; but little has been given under the sanction of an oath, so as to constitute formal and legal evidence. It is chiefly in the form of letters, often containing such a mixture of rumors, conjectures and suspicions as renders it difficult to sift out the real facts, and inadvisable to hazard more than general outlines, strengthened by concurrent information, or the particular credulity of the relator. In this state of the evidence, delivered sometimes too under the restriction of private confidence, neither safety nor justice will permit the exposing names, except that of the principal actor, whose guilt is placed beyond question.

Some time in the latter part of September, I received intimations that designs were in agitation in the western country, unlawful and unfriendly to the peace of the union; and that the prime mover in these was Aaron Burr, heretofore distinguished by the favor of his country. The grounds of these intimations being conclusive, the objects uncertain, and the fidelity of that country known to be firm, the only measures taken was to urge the informants to use their best endeavors to get further insight into the designs and proceedings of the suspected persons, and to communicate them to me.

It was not till the latter part of October that the objects of the conspiracy began to be perceived, but still so blended and involved in mystery that nothing distinct could be singled out for pursuit. In this state of uncertainty, as to the crime contemplated, the acts done, and the legal course to be pursued, I thought it best to send to the scene, where these things were principally in transaction, a person whose integrity, understanding and discretion, entire confidence could be reposed, with instructions to investigate the plots, going on, to enter into conference (for which he had sufficient credentials) with the governors, and all other officers, civil and military, and with their aid, to do on the spot whatever should be necessary to discover the designs of the conspirators, arrest their means, bring their persons to punishment, and to call out the force of the country to suppress any unlawful enterprise, in which it should be found they were engaged. By this time it was known that many boats were under preparation stores of provision collecting, and an unusual number of suspicious characters in motion on the Ohio and its waters. Besides dispatching the confidential agent to that quarter, orders were at the same time sent to the governors of the Orleans and Mississippi territories, and to the commanders of the land and naval forces there to be on their guard against surprise, and in constant readiness to resist any enterprise which might be attempted on the vessels' posts or other objects under their care; and on the 8th of November instructions were forwarded to gen. Wilkinson to hasten an accommodation with the Spanish commandant on the Sabine, and as soon as that was effected, to fall back with his principal force to the hither bank of Mississippi, for the defence of the interesting points on that river. By a letter received from that officer of the 25th of Nov. but dated October 21st, we learnt that a confidential agent of Aaron Burr had been deputed to him with communications, partly written in cypher and partly in oral, explaining his designs, exaggerating his resources, and making such offers of emolument and command, to engage him and his army in his unlawful enterprise, as he had flattered himself would be successful. The general, with the honor of a soldier, and fidelity of a good citizen, immediately dispatched a trusty officer to me with information of what had passed, proceeded to establish such an understanding with the Spanish commandant on the Sabine as permitted him to withdraw his force across the Mississippi, and to enter on measures for opposing the projected enterprise.

The general's letter which came to hand on the 25th of November, as has been mentioned, and some other information, received a few days earlier, when brought together, developed Burr's general designs, different parts of which only had

been revealed to different informants. It appeared that he contemplated two distinct objects, which might be carried on either jointly or separately, and either the one or the other first, as circumstances should direct. One of these was the severance of the union of the states by the Allegany mountains, the other an attack on Mexico. A third object was provided, merely ostensible, to wit, the settlement of the pretended purchase of a tract of country on the Washita, claimed by a baron Bastrop. This was to serve as the pretext for all his preparations, an allure-ment for such followers as really wished to acquire settlements in that country, and a cover under which to retreat in the event of a final discomfiture of both branches of his real design.

He found at once that the attachment of the western country to the present union was not to be shaken, that its dissolution could not be effected with the consent of its inhabitants; and that his resources were inadequate, as yet, to effect it by force. He took his course then at once, determined to seize on New-Orleans, plunder the bank there, possess himself of the military and naval stores, and proceed on his expedition to Mexico, and to this object all his means and preparations were now directed. He collected from all the quarters where himself or his agents possessed influence, all the ardent, restless, desperate and disaffected persons who were ready for any enterprise analogous to their characters. He seduced good and well meaning citizens, some by assurances that he possessed the confidence of the government, and was acting under its secret patronage; a pretence which procured some credit from the state of our differences with Spain; and others by offers of land in Bastrop's claim on the Washita.

This was the state of my information of his proceedings about the last of Nov. at which time therefore it was first possible to take specific measures to meet them. The proclamation of November 27, two days after the receipt of general Wilkinson's information, was now issued. Orders were dispatched to every interesting point on the Ohio and Mississippi, from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, for the employment of such force, either of the regulars or of the militia, and of such proceedings also of the civil authorities, as might enable them to seize on all boats and stores provided for the enterprise, to arrest the persons concerned, and to suppress effectually the further progress of the enterprise. A little before the receipt of these orders in the state of Ohio, our confidential agent, who had been diligently employed in investigating the conspiracy, had acquired sufficient information to open himself to the governor of that state, and to apply for the immediate exertion of the authority and power of the state to crush the combination. Governor Tiffin and the legislature, with a promptitude, an energy and patriotic zeal, which entitle them to a distinguished place in the affection of their sister states, effected the seizure of all the boats, provisions and other preparations within their reach, and thus gave a first blow, materially disabling the enterprise in its outset.

In Kentucky a premature attempt to bring Burr to justice, without sufficient evidence for his conviction, had produced a popular impression in his favor, and a general disbelief of his guilt. This gave an unfortunate opportunity of basing his equipments. The arrival of the proclamation and orders, and the application and information of our confidential agent, at length awakened the authorities of that state to the truth, and then produced the same promptitude and energy of which the neighboring state had set the example. Under an act of their legislature of Dec. 23, militia was instantly ordered to different important points, and measures taken for doing whatever could yet be done. Some boats (accounts vary from five to double or treble that number) and persons (differently estimated from one to three hundred) had in the mean time passed the falls of Ohio to rendezvous at the mouth of Cumberland, with others expected down that river. Not apprised till very late that any boats were building at Cumberland, the effect of the proclamation had been trusted to for some time in the state of Tennessee. But on the 19th of December similar communications and instructions, with those to the neighboring states, were dispatched by express to the governor, and a general officer of the western division of the state, and on the 23d of December our confidential agent left Frankfort for Nashville to put into activity the means of that state also. But by information received yesterday, I learn that on the 22d of Dec. Mr. Burr descended the Cumberland with two boats, merely of accommodation, car-

rying with him from that towards his unlawful enterprise after the arrival of the orders, or of one of the orders of the governor for calling out the militia at Cumberland, would be in these boats, and those from Ohio, is still doubtful.

On the whole the fugitive, with their associates, land, or any other place, cannot threaten serious damage to New Orleans.

By the same express of orders were sent to the governors and Mississippi, whose which had been given November, to hold the territories in readiness for their defence with the regular vessels then under general Wilkinson. Great excitement at New Orleans by accounts of Mr. Burr, dis- his emissaries, of the arm- le was to assemble there.

General Wilkinson had himself on the 24th of Nov. immediately put into action of the place for the pu- ence, and on the tenth- was joined by his troops. Great zeal was shewn by generally; the merchants- ally agreeing to the most- as and sacrifices for th- armed vessels with their- other citizens manifesting- ely to the union, and- ship resistance to their- its.

Surmises have been ha- surprise is to receive a- foreign powers. But the- without proof or probab- on of the measures san- ters at its last session- the paths of peace and just- powers with whom we- nces, and nothing has- which makes it either t- to pursue another co- measures has taken pl- none ought to take plac- with the one, friendly a- proposed and this law w- necessary on the failure o- ended to give time for a- true. With the same p- ingement is now proces- speculations, and the sam- necessary on failure of- ended to give time for fa- like manner preferred, measures only taken to m- ture. While therefore- act in the slightest d- course we then assumed, ing with mutual conde- and understanding, we a- them practices as i- interest as to good faith, a- sarily the relations of- ween us to those of v- es are therefore to be- undings of the author o- multiply his partizans- belief of his prospects. By letters from general- and 18th of Decem- had two days after the- tion of the house of rep- to say, on the morning- received the important- which I now commu- cts of so much of the- thin the scope of the- se it will be seen th- principal emissaries of- general had caused to- e had been liberated b- y and two others, bei- employed in the en- general and army of- n embarked by him- antic states, probabl- on that an impartial- ected during the pres- w Orleans, and that t- a safe place of confi- these persons shall a- livered to the custody- to such course of- ce and process, as its- et. The presence- al authorities, to be- se within a few days, ng a squalid course o- elsewhere, and the- means, should the- to use them, rende- for the criminal, as f- g already removed

...the arrival of the proclamation, of the orders, or of our agent, any execution which could be made by that state, or the orders of the governor of Kentucky for calling out the militia at the mouth of Cumberland, would be in time to arrest these boats, and those from the falls of Ohio, is still doubtful.

On the whole the fugitives from the Ohio, with their associates from Cumberland, or any other place in that quarter, cannot threaten serious danger to the city of New Orleans.

By the same express of December 19, orders were sent to the governors of Orleans and Mississippi, supplementary to those which had been given on the 25th of November, to hold the militia of their territories in readiness to co-operate for their defence with the regular troops and armed vessels then under command of general Wilkinson. Great alarm indeed was excited at New Orleans by the exaggerated accounts of Mr. Burr, disseminated through his emissaries, of the armies and navies he was to assemble there.

General Wilkinson had arrived there himself on the 24th of November and had immediately put into activity the resources of the place for the purpose of its defence, and on the tenth of December he was joined by his troops from the Sabine. Great zeal was shown by the inhabitants generally; the merchants of the place readily agreeing to the most laudable exertions and sacrifices for the manning the armed vessels with their seamen; and the other citizens manifesting unequivocal fidelity to the union, and a spirit of determined resistance to their expected assailants.

Surmises have been hazarded that this enterprise is to receive aid from certain foreign powers. But these surmises are without proof or probability. The wisdom of the measures sanctioned by congress in its last session has placed us in the paths of peace and justice with the only powers with whom we had any differences; and nothing has happened since which makes it either their interest or ours to pursue another course. No change of measures has taken place on our part—none ought to take place at this time. With the one friendly arrangement was proposed and the law was also deemed necessary on the failure of that, was suspended to give time for a fair trial of the issue. With the same power friendly arrangement is now proceeding under good expectations, and the same law deemed necessary on failure of that, is still suspended to give time for fair trial of the issue. With the other negotiations was in like manner preferred, and provisional measures only taken to meet the event of rupture. While therefore we do not detect in the slightest degree from the course we then assumed, and are still pursuing with mutual content, to restore a good understanding, we are not to impute to them practices as irreconcilable to interest as to good faith, and changing necessarily the relations of peace and justice between us to those of war. These surmises are therefore to be imputed to the audacity of the author of this enterprise, to multiply his partisans, by magnifying the belief of his prospects and support.

By letters from general Wilkinson of the 14th and 18th of December, which came to hand two days after the date of the resolution of the house of representatives, that is to say, on the morning of the 18th inst. received the important affidavit, a copy of which I now communicate, with extracts of so much of the letters as comes within the scope of the resolution. By these it will be seen that of three of the principal emissaries of Mr. Burr, whom the general had caused to be apprehended, one had been liberated by the habeas corpus, and two others, being those particularly employed in the endeavor to corrupt the general and army of the U. S. have been embarked by him for ports in the Atlantic states, probably on the consideration that an impartial trial could not be expected during the present agitations of New Orleans, and that that city was not a safe place of confinement. As soon as these persons shall arrive, they will be delivered to the custody of the law, and left to such course of trial, both as to place and process, as its functionaries may direct. The presence of the highest judicial authorities, to be assembled at this place within a few days, the means of pursuing a sounder course of proceedings here than elsewhere, and the aid of the executive means, should the judges have occasion to use them, render it equally desirable for the criminal, as for the public, that being already removed from the place

where they were first apprehended, the first regular arrest should take place here, and the course of proceedings receive here their proper direction.

TH: JEFFERSON.

January 22, 1807.

Extract of a letter from general James Wilkinson, dated New Orleans, Dec. 14, 1806.

"After several consultations with the governor and judges, touching the arrest and confinement of certain known agents and emissaries of colonel Burr, in this city and territory, whose intrigues and machinations were to be apprehended, it is with their privacy and approbation that I have caused three of them to be arrested, viz. Dr. Erick Bollman, Samuel Swartwout and Peter V. Ogden, against whom I possess strong facts, and I have recommended to the governor to have James Alexander, esq. taken up on the grounds of strong suspicion. These persons and all others, who, by their character and deportment may be considered hostile to the interests of the U. S. or dangerous to this feeble frontier, under the menacing aspect of things from above, will, if my influence can prevail, be seized and sent by sea to the U. S. subject to the disposition of government, and accompanied by such information as may justify their confinement, and furnish a clue to the development of the grounds, progress and projectors of the treasonable enterprise in which they are engaged.

"This letter will accompany Dr. Bollman, who is to be this day embarked in a vessel bound for Charleston, under the charge of lieutenant Wilson of the artillery, who has orders to land with his prisoners at Fort Johnson, or Fort Moultrie, to forward this dispatch by mail and to wait the orders of the executive. Mr. Swartwout will be sent to Baltimore by a vessel which will sail sometime the ensuing week in custody of another subaltern, who will be the bearer of strong testimony against him and also colonel Burr, and the others will follow under due precautions, by the earliest opportunities which may present.

"I deem it essential to keep these prisoners apart, to prevent the adjustment of correspondent answers or confessions, to any examination which may ensue, and I hope the measures of the executive may be so prompt and efficient, as to relieve the officers in charge of them from their trust, before the interposition of the friends of the prisoners may effect their liberation.

"By this procedure we may intimidate the confederates, who are unquestionably numerous in this as well as the adjacent territory, disconcert their arrangements & possibly destroy their intrigues, and I hope the zeal which directs the measure may be justified and approved, for whilst the glow of patriotism actuates my conduct, and I am willing to offer myself a martyr to the constitution of my country, I should indeed be most grievously disappointed did I incur its censure.

"Here, sir, we find the key to the western states, and here we must form one grand depository and place of arms—combine to this disposition a river fleet competent to its occupation, and post it thirty or forty leagues above the Yazou river, and we may repose in security; for the discontent and sufferings of our insurgent citizens which must immediately ensue, will soon open their eyes to the wickedness of their leaders and work a radical reformation without bloodshed. This is my plan for resisting an internal attack—for external defence, gun boats and bomb ketches with floating batteries at the mouths of the Mississippi and the passes from Lake Pontchartrain will be necessary.

Extract of a letter from gen. James Wilkinson, dated New Orleans, December 18, 1806.

SIR,

Since my last of the 14th instant, writs of habeas corpus have been issued for the bodies of Bollman, Swartwout and Ogden, the two latter by Judge Workman, who is strongly suspected for being connected with Burr in his conspiracy, as I have proof this man declared some time since that "the republic, who possessed power and did not employ it to establish a despotism was a fool." His writ for Ogden was served on captain Shaw of the navy who had him in charge at my request, on board the Etna bomb ketch, and delivered him up, and Mr. Workman discharged him without giving me a word of information, although he knew he was confined by my order for a reasonable combination with Burr, and Mr. Ogden now struts at large. Swartwout I have sent off and shall so report, holding myself ready for consequences. Bollman was required by the super-

rior court, but I have got rid of that affair also, under the usual liability for damages, in which case I shall look to our country for protection.

I, James Wilkinson, brigadier general and commander in chief of the army of the U. S. to warrant the arrest of Dr. Erick Bollman on a charge of treason, misprison of treason, or such other offence against the government and laws of the U. S. as the following facts may legally charge him with—on my honor as a soldier, and on the holy evangelists of Almighty God, do declare and swear, that on the sixth day of November last, when in command at Natchitoches, I received by the hands of a Frenchman, a stranger to me, a letter from Dr. Erick Bollman, of which the following is a correct copy.

New Orleans, Sept. 27, 1806.

"SIR,

"I have the honor to forward to your excellency the enclosed letters, which I was charged to deliver to you by our mutual friend. I shall remain for some time at this place, and should be glad to learn where and when I may have the pleasure of an interview with you. Have the goodness to inform me of it, and please to direct your letter to me, care of —, or enclose it under cover to them.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, Sir,

Your excellency's most obedient servant,

(Signed) ERICK BOLLMAN.

Gen. Wilkinson.

Covering a communication in cypher from col. Aaron Burr, of which the following is substantially as fair an interpretation as I have heretofore been able to make, the original of which I hold in my possession:

"(Aaron Burr) have obtained funds and have actually commenced the enterprise—detachments from different points and under different pretences will rendezvous on the Ohio 1st Nov—every thing internal and external favors views—Protection of England is secured—*T— is gone to Jamaica to arrange with the admiral on that station and will meet at the Mississippi—England—Navy of the U. S. are ready to join and final orders are given to my friends and followers—it will be an host of choice spirits—Wilkinson shall be second to Burr only—Wilkinson shall dictate the rank and promotion of his officers; Burr will proceed westward 1st Aug—never to return—with him go his daughter; the husband will follow in Oct. with a corps of worthies—send forth—with an intelligent & confidential friend with whom Burr may confer. He shall return immediately with farther interesting details; this is essential to concert and harmony of movement.

Send a list of all persons known to Wilkinson west of the mountains, who could be useful, with a note delineating characters. By your messenger send me 4 or 5 of the commissions of your officers which you can borrow under any pretence you please: They shall be returned faithfully. Already are orders to the contractor given to forward six months provisions to points Wilkinson may name, this shall not be used until the last moment and then under proper injunctions: his project is brought to the point so long desired. Burr guarantees the result with his life and honor; the lives, the honor, and fortunes of hundreds, the best blood of our country. Burr's plan of operation is to move down rapidly from the falls on the 15th of November with the first five hundred or one thousand men in light boats now constructing for that purpose, to be at Natchez between the 5th and 15th of December; then to meet Wilkinson, then to determine whether it will be expedient in the first instance to seize on or pass by Baton Rouge; on the receipt of this send Burr an answer; draw on Burr for all expences &c. The people of the country to which we are going are prepared to receive us; their agents now with Burr, say that if we will protect their religion and will not subject them to a foreign power, that in 3 weeks all will be settled. The Gods in vite to glory and fortune: it remains to be seen whether we deserve the boon. The bearer of this goes express to you; he will hand a formal letter of introduction to you from Burr, a copy of which is hereunto subjoined; he is a man of inviolable honor and perfect discretion; formed to execute rather than to project; capable of relating facts with fidelity and incapable of relating them otherwise. He is thoroughly informed of the plans and intentions of —, and will disclose to you as far as you enquire and no further; he has imbibed a reverence for your character and may be embarrassed in your

* Truxton.

presence: put him at ease and he will satisfy you. Doctor Bollman equally confidential, better informed on the subject & more intelligent will hand you this duplicate." 29th July.

The day after my arrival at this city, the 26th of November last, I received another letter from the Doctor, of which the following is a correct copy.

New-Orleans, 25th Oct. 1806.

"SIR, "Your letter of the 6th instant, has been duly received. Supposing that you will be much engaged this morning I defer waiting on your excellency till you will be pleased to inform me of the time when it will be convenient to you to see me. I remain, with great respect, your excellency's most obedient servant,

Signed ERICK BOLLMAN." His Excellency General Wilkinson, Faubourg.

Marigny, the house between Madame Trevoigne and St. Mary.

On the 30th of the same month I waited in person on Dr. E. Bollman, when he informed me that he had not heard from Colonel Burr since his arrival here—that he the said Dr. E. Bollman had sent dispatches to Col. Burr, by a lieut. Spence of the navy, and that he had been advised of Spence's arrival at Nashville, in the state of Tennessee—and observed that Col. Burr had proceeded too far to retreat;—that he Col. Burr, had numerous and powerful friends in the United States, who stood pledged to support him with their fortunes, and that he must succeed. That he the said Dr. E. Bollman, had written to Col. Burr on the subject of provisions, and that he expected a supply would be sent from New-York, and also from Norfolk, where Col. Burr had strong connexions. I did not see nor hear from the doctor again until the 3th instant, when I called on him the second time. The mail having arrived the day before, I asked him whether he had received any intelligence from Col. Burr. He informed me that he had seen a letter from Col. Burr of the 30th of October, in which he Col. Burr gave assurances that he should be at Natches with 2000 men, on the 20th of December instant, where he should wait until he heard from this place.—That he would be followed by 4000 men more, and that he Col. Burr, if he had chosen, could have raised or got 12,000 as easy as 6,000—but that he did not think that number necessary—confiding fully in this information I became indifferent about further disguise, I then told the doctor that I should most certainly oppose Col. Burr if he came this way. He replied, they must come here for equipments and shipping, and observed that he did not know what had passed between Col. Burr and myself, alluded at a sham defence and waved the subject.

From the documents in my possession, and the several communications, verbal as well as written, from the said Doctor Erick Bollman on this subject. I feel no hesitation in declaring under the solemn obligation of an oath, that he has committed misprison of treason against the government of the United States.

Signed, JAS. WILKINSON. Signed and sworn to this 14th day of December, 1806, before me, one of the justices of the peace of this county.

I. CARRICK.

Philadelphia, 25th July, 1806.

DEAR SIR, Mr. Swartwout, the brother of Col. S. of New York, being on his way down the Mississippi, and presuming he may pass you at some post on the river, has requested of me a letter of introduction, which I give with pleasure, as he is a most amiable young man, and highly respectable from his character and connections. I pray you to afford him any friendly offices which his situation may require, and beg you to pardon the trouble which this may give you.

With entire respect, Your friend and obedient servt. A. BURR.

His Excellency General Wilkinson.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, at public sale, on the 26th of January, 1807, on the premises, a two story Brick House, well calculated for a store and the accommodation of a family, with kitchen, smook house, stables, and well of water in the yard, together with the Lot of Ground on which they stand, containing one and a quarter acres, well situated for garden and grass lot, being on the main street in the town of Waterford, an excellent stand for a retail store—the property of the late Israel Thompson, deceased—the time of payment will be made known on the day of sale.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are warned to exhibit them with the vouchers for settlement, and those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment to

Jonah Thompson, and } Exrs.
James Moore, }
Louden County, Dec. 30. } 2awds

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, just celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Danah's* Lee's Patent Family Medicine Store, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence in warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaster.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in the cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE

OF the great efficacy of the Patent and Family Medicines, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have been acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good. A bottle was procured

from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I had taken one half of it. I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia.

Mrs. H. Lee.

From *Isaiah Martin, Esq. late Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.*

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts, I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthmas, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly innocent, warranted not to contain a particle of mercury or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES.

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of showing the mild yet powerful qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, tailor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine-street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 15 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly; it produced the same good effect in this instance, expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common place remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be ad-

ministered is too valuable to be forgotten. Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation most expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton. Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker.

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell about fifteen and an half acres of Land, within half a mile of Alexandria, situate on the south side of the lane leading from Mr. Hodgson's dwelling to the poor house, and directly opposite that building. Although this property from its situation must soon become valuable, it will be sold low for cash, or good negotiable paper at ninety one hundred and eighty, and two hundred and seventy days. Apply to JAMES IRVIN, or myself.

Robert Adam.

January 20.

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, situate on Cameron-street, near the corner, together with a Frame Building on the corner of Cameron and Pitt-streets, now occupied as a coach-makers' shop, but would make a good stable, and a vacant lot. For terms apply to

James H. Hooe, Adm'r.

B. DARRIDGE, deceased.

September 18.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of Smedley and Shreve, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and William Shreve is solely authorised to settle all the accounts of the partnership—it is requested that all persons indebted to them will settle the same immediately.

David Smedley,

William Shreve.

January 7.

WILLIAM SHREVE

Continues to carry on the DRY GOOD BUSINESS, in the same store occupied by Smedley and Shreve,

January 7.

TO BE RENTED,

THE BRICK STORE & COMPTING HOUSE now occupied by Messrs. Ricketts Newton & Co.—ALSO, the vacant STORE adjoining. They are large and convenient, as will be rented low. Apply to

July 22.

J. H. HOOE.

12w

E. GILMAN

Has just received from Charleston, via Baltimore,

Fifty bales Upland Cotton, of the first quality.

Likewise from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Murray's embroidered, figured & plain KID SHOES.

Morocco do. high and low heel.

In Store,

40 barrels Prime Pork, and

2 do. excellent Lard.

Jan. 16.

d3cc04

PROPOSALS, BY CONRAD AND CO. OF PHILADELPHIA, FOR PRINTING, BY SUBSCRIPTION, A NEW WORK,

ENTITLED THE AMERICAN REGISTER, [After the Plan of the British Annual Register.]

Price, to subscribers, three dollars per annum, in half binding.

Subscriptions received by John Conrad and Co. Philadelphia; M. and J. Conrad and Co. Baltimore; Somervell and Conrad, Patersonburg; Bonsal, Conrad, and Co. Norfolk, and by Robert Gray, Alexandria.

January 15

e03r

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of Rebecca Conway, late of the county aforesaid deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, on or before the 17th day of June next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted there-to are requested to make immediate payment. Given under our hands this 17th day of December, 1806.

William Herbert, Nicholas Fitzhugh, Edmund I. Lee, } Ex'rs.

December 17.

Star 57

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, THAT a dividend of three and a half per cent on the capital stock of said Bank for the half year, ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them or their representatives, on Thursday next, the eighth instant.

By order of the President and Directors, Gurden Chapin, Cashier. Bank of Alexandria, Jan 5—6

5w35r

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual terms, Maccovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Leaf and Lump ditto, Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong. Best green Coffee, Chocolate, of a superior quality

Madeira, Buselles, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine old Port.

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy, Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use, Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and Nevis.

England Rum, Holland Gin, Irish and country Whisky, Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar, Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, rice and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dyp and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent sheet all sizes, best English and country made gunpowder, segars and smoking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipe in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper, demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of at the very lowest terms.

July 16.

PRINTED DAILY BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Vol. VII.]

SALES AT VEN

on every Tuesday WILL BE SOLD AT THE VENDUE of Prince and W. variety of Dry Goods, of which will be the bills of the d. ALL kinds of goods while and the prices of which at any time be viewed and most limitation and prices.

P. G. Mars

Flaister Paris,

The CARGO of ship. Do. from Portland, For sale by Lawrafor

Who have also for 100 boxes brown Soap, 12 ditto Cheese.

40 boxes of fresh B. AND 40 boxes dipt Candle

For Sale by M.

December 12.

Wanted to Purchase A FEW ACRES of LAND end of the town, to build nearly so.

September 25.

FOR SALE

On advantageous The large commodious story BRICK WAREHOUSE occupied by Messrs. Richard Apply to

October 20.

13 hds. SUGAR of 33 lbs. do. 5 pipes 4th proof Brand 4 qr. casks Sherry Wine 11 do. do. Malaga do. Boxes of Cotton Cards Sacks of Licorice Root a Barrels of Clover and He And a large quantity of For Sale by Benjamin

July 26.

JOHN G. L. Has just received 10 pipes choice old 20 bales of excellent flax 5 do. 50 barrels prime beef 60 pieces Russia sheet 50 do. Ravens duck 60 barrels sweet cider 100 casks lime 100 barrels new rum 50 boxes mould candles

January 13.

Liverpool Sal The Cargo of the schooner, Capt. Hull, from Boston 500 hogheads coarse Liv For sale by Lawrafor

Who have also landing 100 boxes mould cat 5 chests young hy 4 bales Beerboon 20 boxes chocolate 5 hogheads N. E. 50 kegs fresh raisin

IN STC 25 chests young hy 15 do. imperial 15 bales Beerboon 6 do. Plains 7 do. Kendall c 50 rolls heavy Ray 2 cases hats 1000 pair coarse and 15 hogheads 10 barrels 150 barrels N. E. r 4 hogheads Gre 2 pipes Rebus w 200 kegs, and 20 ki Half barrels and kid 200 boxes soap 50 boxes chocolate 30 do. cod-fish.

December 27.